FACTS ON FILE
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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

USSR Recognizes Bonn

The Fed. (West) German Republic & the USSR agreed to establish diplomatic relations during top-level talks held in Moscow Sept. 9-13. The German delegation was headed by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano. The USSR representatives were led by Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

The USSR had proposed the talks June 7. In the ensuing exchange of correspondence, Adenauer had said it was necessary to discuss the release of German prisoners in the USSR & the unification of Germany in any talks on "normalization" of relations between Bonn & Moscow. [See pp. 190A2, 271A3, 278A3]

Russians to Return Prisoners

The question of prisoners caused a deadlock in the Moscow talks that did not end until Sept. 12, when Bulganin & Adenauer sat side by side at a supper attended by foreign diplomats & the press. The agreement on recognition, contained in letters exchanged by Adenauer & Bulganin Sept. 13, was made with the German understanding that German prisoners in the USSR would be released. The prisoners were not mentioned in the exchange of letters on recognition or the final joint communiqué, but Adenauer told a news conference just before leaving Moscow by air Sept. 14: "Bulganin told me last night and authorized me to say here that before we reach Bonn the whole action (regarding prisoners) will be set in motion."

Adenauer said that the Russians had promised to return in the "very near future" the 9,626 persons convicted of war crimes in the USSR. Adenauer said they would be pardoned outright or turned over to Bonn for prosecution under the Fed. Republic's laws.

Adenauer said the Russians had agreed that the U.S., Britain, France & the USSR "have the obligation to contribute to the establishment of German unity." "This forms a good foundation for the Geneva negotiations of the Big 4 foreign ministers next month," Adenauer said. [See p. 269E-F2]

U.S. Sees Western Victory

The U.S. State Dept. declared Sept. 14 that Soviet recognition of the Bonn Govt. showed that the USSR had abandoned "its bankrupt German policies." The U.S. statement said this was "a tribute to the success of the constructive policy" followed by Bonn & the Western powers. The State Dept. recalled that the USSR had "fought the establishment of the Fed. German Republic. . . every step of the way." The U.S. said Moscow had negotiated "over the head" of the East (Communist) German Govt. "Nothing could demonstrate more clearly the artificial character of a regime which obviously is totally without independence."

Grotewohl to Visit Moscow

The USSR announced Sept. 14—after Adenauer's departure — that East German Premier Otto Grotewohl would arrive in Moscow Sept. 16 to strengthen relations with the USSR and to discuss questions of interest to both sides. The Soviet news agency Tass said the visit was arranged during the Bulganin-Khrushchev visit to East Germany after the Big 4 summit meeting in July. [See p. 247D2]

Resume of Talks:

In his opening statement to the Soviet leaders Sept. 9, Adenauer said it would not be enough "to outlaw war, to create security systems and to establish, so to speak, in a mechanical way, diplomatic, economic & cultural relations." He said that "genuine" normalization could only be attained with the removal of all situations "rendering the present relationship between us abnormal." Adenauer listed the problem of the prisoners first & the unification of Germany 2d.

In asking for release of prisoners, Adenauer said "hardly any German family remains unaffected by their continued imprisonment." He was "exclusively concerned with the human aspect of the matter." Adenauer emphasized that his remarks on the prisoners & on unification did not represent "pre-conditions" to normalization of relations.

(The Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* said Sept. 8—as Adenauer arrived by air in Moscow—that insistence on discussion of reunification as a precondition of normal diplomatic relations would be "only a desire to doom in advance the forthcoming talks.")

Bulganin Recalls Nazi Crimes

Adenauer had declared that 50,000 to 80,000 German men, women & children were detained in the USSR, and he asked for case reviews of those held as war criminals. In an outspoken meeting Sept. 10, Bulganin replied: "There are no German prisoners of war in the USSR. All German prisoners of war have been granted freedom and sent home. There are in the USSR only war criminals from the former Hitlerite army."

As of Sept. 1, he said (in remarks broadcast later by Moscow radio), there were 9,626 "such people," who, "according to the most humane norms & laws, must be kept in confinement as criminals." They had been "justly sentenced by the Soviet court and cannot be regarded as prisoners of war."

Bulganin continued: "We cannot forget the millions of people shot, gassed or burned alive in German conconcentration camps. Can one forget the tons of women's hair taken off the tortured women & stored at the storerooms of Maidanek? We, who are present here, saw for ourselves all that was found at Maidanek." Bulganin also named other concentration camps "where the Hitlerites tortured to death hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens."

Adenauer Concedes Atrocities

Adenauer, replying Sept. 10 that most Germans opposed the war, conceded that that Nazis had committed atrocities, but he charged that Soviet troops in Germany had also acted in "reprehensible fashion." CP chief Khrushchev replied: "That I categorically deny."

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Adenauer, Soviet leaders agreed to exchange dipomatic recognition; Russians promised return of German war criminals.

Khrushchev saw visitng U.S. Senators, urged more trade.

Red China agreed to free all 41 U.S. civilians involved in Geneva talks.

UN Security Council urged Gaza Strip peace; Turkey apologized to Greece for Istanbul demonstration over Cyprus.

United States

Eisenhower warned GOP against dependence on "one man."

Democrats continued attacks on GOP farm policies, offered own plan; Benson promised Admin. proposals to aid farmers.

N.Y. waterfront strike ended.

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Bulganin said that if the prisoners were to be discussed during the talks, the East German Govt. should take part since "the question affects both parts of Germany." He recognized that Adenauer's Govt. would not agree to this "in the existing circumstances" and so "it is apparently inexpedient to make this question a subject of the present negotiations."

(In a final statement issued Sept. 13, Bulganin declared that more than 100,000 Soviet citizens remained in West Germany. Most of them were "separated by force from their homeland" by the "Hitlerite army" in World War II, he said.)

Despite the sharp exchange Sept. 10, Adenauer & the Soviet leaders appeared together in a box at the Bolshoi Theatre that night to see Prokofieff's *Romeo & Juliet* ballet. When the ballet ended with the feuding family heads shaking hands, Adenauer placed his hands on Bulganin's shoulders, and both men shook hands demonstratively as the audience applauded.

Deadlock Broken

The deadlock in the talks was said to have been broken at the supper Sept. 12, when Bulganin told Adenauer "this matter of your prisoners can easily be arranged." Adenauer, rising to propose a toast, told the assembled diplomats & newsmen: "And now you have seen, yourselves, that we have had very important & decisive talks that have taken place here before your eyes." Von Brentano told newsmen later that "developments this evening have given the talks a very different turn." Another German spokesman said Sept. 13 that the issue of the prisoners "has been resolved entirely in our favor. We expect that far more of our people will come home than the number (9,626) mentioned by Premier Bulganin . . ."

Trade Talks to Be Held

The final joint communiqué Sept. 13 said there had been "a broad & frank exchange of views" in an "atmosphere of mutual understanding." Embassies would be set up in Bonn & Moscow after the West German & Soviet parliaments had approved establishment of formal diplomatic relations. It was hoped that this would "help the solution of the principal national problem" of the German people—unification. The communiqué concluded by saying that both sides had agreed on early negotiations on "the problems of the development of trade."

In a 2d letter to Bulganin Sept. 13, Adenauer stated 2 reservations already rejected by the Russians during the talks: (1) Diplomatic ties did not mean recognition of "the present territorial situation by either side," final determination of German borders must await a peace treaty with the Big 4 powers; and (2) West Germany continued its claim to represent "those German regions which presently lie outside . . . its effective control."

Khrushchev for U.S. Trade

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev told 5 U.S. Senators in the Kremlin Sept. 12 that the USSR wanted to develop trade with the U.S. to further "better relations between our countries." The 5 Senators: Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), J. Allen Frear (D., Del.), George W. Malone (R., Nev.), Henry C. Dworshak (R., Ida.), Milton R. Young (R., N.D.).

The Senators, who kept individual notes, told newsmen later that Khrushchev did most of the talking. Khrushchev said the USSR wanted to buy U.S. machinery & agricultural products and that purchase of surplus American farm products would be "highly desirable." But, he added, "you people in America have been all wrong in thinking there is an agricultural crisis in this country. In fact, more than 75 million acres of new land have been brought under cultivation in the last 2 years."

Khrushchev implied that the USSR would sell manganese & other strategic materials to the U.S. "The trouble with you people so far is that you want to trade manganese for toys," he said with a smile. "We used to have good trade relations with you, and we would like to get back to that."

"We value trade least for economic reasons and most for political purposes as a means of promoting better relations between our countries," Khrushchev said. He asserted that the USSR did not want atomic equipment because "we have plenty."

(The 5 Senators visited the atomic power station near Moscow Sept. 11 [see p. 294C2]. Kefauver addressed the congregation of Moscow's only Baptist Church Sunday, Sept. 4.) [See p. 286D3]

More Congressmen in USSR

The Soviet Embassy in Washington announced Sept. 10 that it had given 11 U.S. Senators & 17 Representatives visas to visit the USSR. A spokesman said no applications were turned down and that many other Congressmen had received Soviet visas from embassies in Europe. [See p. 286A1]

U.S. Rep. Joseph F. Holt (R., Calif.) said in Washington Sept. 7 that a Russian Army lieutenant had threatened him & a U.S. Embassy official with a cocked revolver in a Moscow suburb Aug. 31. The U.S. had protested the incident, which occurred when Holt tried to photograph a school & a church. [See p. 286D1]

Youths Immune on Soviet Trips

State Dept. officials said Sept. 4 that 6 American students visiting the USSR would probably not face charges when they returned to the U.S. even though their passports were marked "not valid" for trips behind the Iron Curtain. The 6 were among a group invited to the USSR after attending a Warsaw Youth Festival in August. U.S. officials said they knew of no law requiring U.S. citizens to have passports validated for travel to particular countries. [See p. 286D1]

Soviet Espionage Described

A 500-page report on Soviet espionage was introduced in the Australian House of Reps. Sept. 14 by Prime Min. Robert C. Menzies. The report was drawn up by a royal commission of 3 Supreme Court judges headed by Justice William Langer Owen. The commission discussed the evidence of 119 witnesses heard in a 10-mo. investigation begun after Vladimir Petrov, Soviet Embassy 3d Secy., quit his job in 1954 and described Soviet espionage activities. [See Vol. XIV, p. 119A3]

The Australian report said the USSR had used its embassy in Canberra as a "cloak" for espionage for 11 years. A "principal target" was the Australian Dept. of External Affairs, where the Soviets "met with substantial success between 1943 & 1949." There was "no trace of any significant leakage" since then.

The Australian report said the embassy had been directed by Moscow to get information of U.S. "intelligence or counter-intelligence organizations" in Australia. The Russians also were said to have tried to get the French Embassy's code from a cipher clerk and this might have put the "communications security not only of France but of the whole Western world . . . in jeopardy," but Petrov's defection "exposed & frustrated" this plan.

Australian Labor Party leader Herbert V. Evatt, who was Attorney General & Min. for External Affairs from 1941 to 1949, had called the investigation an attempt to hurt him politically. He was quoted Sept. 14 as saying the report was "one of the most transparent political frauds in modern history." [See Vol. XIV, p. 277E-F3]

Churchill Scores War Strategy

Wartime British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill revived criticism of the World War II strategy of "our American friends" in a speech Sept. 7 in Hastings, Eng. He said that if the British plan to push toward Berlin had been accepted, "it is possible that we should have taken Berlin and . . . gained a great footing in the whole of the conquered territory." He said the advantages of the British plan were not apparent to everyone at the time, "but there is no doubt" the West would have been in a better post-war position.

(Pres. Eisenhower's vacation hq. in Denver, Colo. declined comment on Churchill's criticism, already voiced in his war memoirs.)

German Prisoner Identified

U.S. officials in Berlin said Sept. 10 they had received positive proof that a prisoner released by the Russians as an American was Klaus Fried-

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rich Glaubitz, 27, of Hamburg. Glaubitz' father had submitted proof of identification, they said. Glaubitz told U.S. officials he was drugged in Luebeck, West Germany by an acquaintance who turned him over to the Russians July 13, 1947. [See p. 294C1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Peiping to Free Americans

The Chinese Communists announced Sept. 10 that they would release all 41 U.S. citizens whose freedom had been sought by the U.S. in 14 Ambassadorial talks in Geneva since Aug. 1. The announcement by Red Chinese Amb.-to-Poland Wang Ping-nan followed his Sept. 6 statement that 12 of the 41 would be freed. [See p. 293B1]

Wang told U.S. Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson that the first 10 of the remaining 29 would be released through Hong Kong "within a few days" and the others "expeditiously." (The U.S. State Dept. reported no direct word on the release date for the original 12. U.S. officials said they had no definite knowledge of any other Americans detained in China although the names of almost 500 Americans missing in the Korean war had been submitted to the Red Chinese.) [See p. 182D2]

A joint announcement by Wang & Johnson Sept. 10 stated: Communist China "recognizese that Americans . . . who desire to return to the U.S. are entitled to do so"; if any American believed he was "encountering obstruction in departure," he could inform the British chargé d'affaires in Peiping and, "if desired by the U.S.," the British Govt. "may also investigate the facts in any such case."

For its part, the U.S. recognized that Chinese in the U.S. who wished to go to Communist China were "entitled to do so" and said it would act "expeditiously" to further their departure. The Indian Govt. was to be asked to help in the return of those Chinese by performing the same services for any Chinese "encountering obstruction" as the British would perform for the U.S. in China. [See p. 253B2]

Wang Asks Higher-Level Talks

At his next meeting with Johnson Sept. 14, Wang proposed "higher level" U.S.-Red Chinese talks, but Johnson replied that "it would be premature to discuss other matters" before the Americans actually had been released. [See p. 293C1]

The Peiping *People's Daily* said Sept. 12 that the agreement on the release of civilians was "a good beginning" and "creates an atmosphere of mutual confidence between China & the U.S." The newspaper expressed hope for "further negotiations."

NATO Discusses Cyprus

NATO's Permanent Council (of Ambassadors) met in Paris Sept. 8 for a discussion of the anti-Greek demonstrations in Turkey Sept. 6 [see p. 295C-D3]. Turkey expressed regret over the disturbances and assured the council that measures had been taken to prevent a recurrence. Greece implied that the Sept. 6 outbreaks had been tolerated by Turkish officials. The council accepted Turkey's assurances.

Greek Forgn. Min. Stephan Stephanopoulos told newsmen in London Sept. 8 that his Govt. would bring the Cyprus issue before the UN Gen. Assembly meeting starting Sept. 20 in an attempt to win a judgment against Britain & Turkey. [See Vol. XIV, p. 414C3]

The Turkish state radio announced Sept. 10 the resignation of Interior Min. Namig Gedik and the transfer of 2 other top internal security officials. No reason was given for the changes. The Turkish Defense Ministry Sept. 9 relieved 3 generals who had held key posts in Istanbul at the time of the Sept. 6 disorders. The ministry said their removal followed a full investigation of the disturbances. At least 3,000 persons were reported arrested in Istanbul on charges of looting & violence. Turkey expressed "deep regret" to the Greek Govt. Sept. 12, when the Turkish chargé d'affaires in Athens promised compensation for damaged property, estimated unofficially at $300 million.

UN Acts on Gaza Clashes

The UN Security Council in New York unanimously approved Sept. 8 a joint U.S.-British-French resolution calling on Israel & Egypt to agree "forthwith" to Gaza Strip border controls proposed by the UN truce chief, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada [see p. 295C1]. Egyptian & Israeli representatives at the meeting (neither country was a Council member) indicated general agreement with the resolution.

In Jerusalem, Burns made plans to discuss ways of implementing the UN directive in separate talks with the Israeli & Egyptian Govts.

Ex-Sultan Favors French Plan

French Gen. Georges Catroux announced Sept. 10 that the deposed Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, had agreed to France's plans for establishing a Regency Council in Morocco and the formation of a representative government in the French protectorate. [See p. 298F1]

Catroux returned to Paris Sept. 11 to report to French Premier Edgar Faure, whose 5-man Ministerial Com. on North African Affairs approved a plan to start negotiations to make Morocco a "free, sovereign state linked to France by an act of interdependence."

Faure's Cabinet "completely approved" his program Sept. 12. Faure broadcast an appeal to Moroccans to cooperate with their leaders who had accepted the plan, which called for the departure of Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa to Tangiers. (Ben Youssef was to end his Madagascar exile and go to France in October.)

French Pres. René Coty Sept. 13 dispatched a letter calling on ben Moulay Arafa to vacate the throne, but it was not delivered immediately by the Resident-General in Morocco, Lt. Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour du Moulin. It was reported that 2 right-wing Cabt. members—Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay & Defense Min. Gen. Joseph-Pierre Koenig—said they had not been consulted before Coty's letter was sent and opposed haste in carrying out the program.

Reservists Balk Morocco Move

400 French Air Force reservists called for emergency duty in Morocco shouted "Morocco for the Moroccans" and refused to board a Paris-Marseilles train Sept. 11. French officials announced next day that the 400 were being flown to Morocco and denied that the incident had taken on "the character of mutiny or revolt." The Air Ministry said a tolerant view of the resistance was taken, and it denied reports that the reservists had been arrested.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

'Ike' Vs. '1-Man' Attitude

Pres. Eisenhower urged the nation's 48 state GOP chairmen at a breakfast meeting in Denver Sept. 10 not to pin all their 1956 campaign hopes on "one man." He rejected any view "that the Republican Party is so lacking in inspiration, high-quality personnel & leadership that we are dependent on one man." [See p. 257A1]

"This party is not only big," the President said. "It overshadows every individual . . . in it." He warned that "humans are frail . . . mortal" and that "you never pin your flag so tightly to one mast that if a ship sinks you cannot rip it off and nail it to another."

GOP 'Campaign School' Ends

The GOP chairmen had flown to Denver on a chartered plane Sept. 9 after "graduating" from a 3-day "campaign school" presided over in Washington by Republican Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall. At the conclusion of the school, they unanimously sent the President a telegram which said they were "looking forward to supporting you again in 1956. We like Ike better than ever."

Carroll Newton, vice pres. of the Batton, Barton, Durstine & Osborne advertising agency, advised the "students" during a Sept. 8 session to repeat GOP tactics of the 1952 campaign—to buy radio & TV time just before or after popular shows and to do most during the last 10 days of the campaign. [See p. 296C-E1]

Farm Issue Studied

Democratic leaders of 9 Midwestern states, meeting Sept. 10-11 at a Rainy Lake lodge near International Falls, Minn., accused the Eisenhower Admin. of "brazen & ruthless betrayal" of U.S. farmers.

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler announced at the meeting Sept.

Nixon's TV Tips

These tips on TV technique for political candidates were given by Vice Pres. Nixon in New York Sept. 15 at a luncheon of radio & TV executives: (a) Seek the informality of well-prepared off-the-cuff talks, avoid written texts & prompters; (b) use frequent 5-minute talks & one-minute "spots" to make a candidate's name & face familiar because "many people vote only for a name"; (c) "be prepared to spend as much money on building up a program through advertisements & organization work" as on air time itself. [See p. 296F1]

10 that the Democrats, seeking to halt the farm price drop, had formed a special 15-man advisory committee headed by ex-Agri. Secy. Claude R. Wickard. Butler said he could not understand how Republicans could claim prosperity when: (a) farm prices were nearing their lowest levels since 1941; (b) the auto "selling season" was "near its end" yet the nation's car dealers still had "more than 850,000 [unsold] 1955 model passenger cars"; (c) "the bankruptcy of small business has been doubled."

The Midwestern Democrats Sept. 11 urged a farm program that would: (a) restore rigid price supports at 90% of parity for the 6 "basic" crops; (b) add livestock & poultry to the support program; (c) provide direct payments to farmers to curtail production when price support programs threatened creation of surpluses; (d) provide needed farm credit.

Agricultural Income Down

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) told reporters in Washington Sept. 9 that since Pres. Eisenhower's election, stock market prices had risen about 70% whereas the farm parity ratio had declined about 15%. (The Agriculture Dept. reported Sept. 13 that net farm income had dropped more than 4% during 1955's first 6 months. It declined from $12.9 million in 1953 to $11.6 billion in 1954 & an annual rate of $11.1 billion in Jan.-June 1955.) [See p. 296D1]

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, back in Washington Sept. 14 after 2 weeks in Europe, told newsmen he was dissatisfied with farm conditions but that the Admin. would propose to Congress something "very specific" to "ease the farm price squeeze."

(Benson told the Intl. Fed. of Agricultural Producers in Rome Sept. 8 that U.S. farm surpluses really were world—not U.S.—surpluses and continued to exist "because we have refused to dump them upon world markets." He said some Americans felt the U.S. "is carrying more than its share of these necessary inventories." He pointed out that the U.S. had tried to cut world cotton surpluses by reducing its cotton acreage 28% during the past 2 years but that other countries had increased their cotton acreage and captured cotton markets previously supplied by the U. S. "Obviously, this situation cannot exist forever," he declared.) [See p. 290C2]

Truman Scores Arms Cuts

Ex-Pres. Truman, speaking at a luncheon of the Executives Club of Chicago Sept. 9, denounced "the Admin.'s policy of crippling national defense in order to keep expenditures down." He said he had heard that the "unjustified" & "dangerous" military cuts proposed by the Admin. were part of a "politically-inspired plan to balance the budget & at the same time cut taxes" [see p. 296C3]. Truman backed effective disarmament under UN inspection but said "we must keep our guard up" in view of the Communists' record. He warned that the U.S. was losing its "margin" of arms "leadership" to Russia.

(Truman said the only thing he "repented" regarding his dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1951 was "that I didn't do it 2 years sooner.") [See Vol. XI, p. 113C]

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, denied in Denver Sept. 9 that the cuts were being made just to save money or that they would affect U.S. "offensive strength." [See p. 242A-BI]

(Bernard M. Baruch warned at Citizenship Day observances in New York Sept. 11 that "it is far better insurance against possible war to be on guard, armed & watchful than to accept a patched-together [disarmament] agreement which is neither sure nor enforceable in its safeguards." He added next day: "When World War II ended, we & our allies foolishly dismantled our armed forces. The Soviet Union did not. I have always felt that one of the main causes for the failure of the peace has been the fact that we permitted this tragic gap to develop between the armed strength of the Soviets & the defenses of the West." He opposed "reducing our armed efforts until that gap is overcome" and warned that "if we slacken our efforts, we must expect [our allies] to slacken theirs.") [See pp. 294D1, 245E3]

LABOR

N.Y. Waterfront Strike

The Port of New York was paralyzed Sept. 7-14 by a strike of 14,000 members of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. over grievances against the N.Y.-N.J. bi-state Waterfront Comm. The walk-out ended when the dockers followed the advice of Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA pres., and voted Sept. 14 to accept a proposal by N.J. State Sen. James F. Murray Jr. (D.) that their grievances be aired before a citizens' fact-finding committee.

Bradley, who called the strike, had wanted Govs. Averell Harriman of New York & Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey to consider the grievances personally. But both governors said Sept. 8 that the dockers must return to work and submit their grievances to the Waterfront Comm. The governors also opposed the idea of a citizens' committee. The commission's executive director, Samuel M. Lane, refused Sept. 10 to accept intervention of any 3d party. He insisted that the commission could deal only with the union.

The strike had started after repeated charges by ILA officials that the Waterfront Comm. tried to break the union, misused its subpena power, was unfair to men trying to "go straight" after a criminal past and investigated men at their homes and harassed their families.

Back-to-work orders were issued by ILA leaders Sept. 11 on the understanding that a N.Y. State legislative committee would hear ILA complaints. But the union "reinstated" the strike Sept. 12 on being told the committee would not act. The strike continued despite temporary injunctions obtained by waterfront employers from judges in both states Sept. 7 & 8. Before the strike ended, 200 ships were tied up at N.Y. docks & 50 in other eastern ports where longshoremen halted work sporadically beginning Sept. 8 in answer to Bradley's call. [See p. 225D1]

(A working alliance between the independent ILA & the AFL Teamsters was reported to have been reached in Chicago Aug. 10 [see p. 149E2]. Anthony [Tough Tony] Anastasia, Brooklyn dock leader, was elected an ILA vice pres. Mar. 18 despite allegations that he had underworld ties.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 350F1]

Lewis Predicts Merger Split

United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis predicted in Washington Sept. 4, in an interview on the CBS TV program *Face the Nation*, that the forthcoming AFL-CIO merger would "part like the rope of sand it is" under strains & rivalries created by a faulty merger constitution. This charter, he said, meant "liquidation of the CIO," put arbitrary power in the hands of a "few" and exposed smaller unions to the "whims" of "carnivorous" & "cannibalistic" big unions. [See p. 242D-E2; Vol. XIII, 297A-B1]

Contract Settlements

Chrysler Corp. & the CIO United Auto Workers settled Sept. 1 for a 3-yr. contract covering 139,000 workers and providing: (a) supplemental unemployment payments on the pattern accepted by Ford & Gen. Motors [see p. 257G3], (b) pay raises ranging up to 38¢ an hr.; (c) a union shop. Cost of the settlement was estimated at 23½¢ an hr. per employe. A strike, started at midnight Aug. 31, was ended as soon as the agreement was reached.

The UAW & American Motors Corp. agreed Sept. 2 on a contract covering 24,000 employes and providing an unemployment pay plan similar to that of the major auto producers but starting more than a year later (payments to the trust fund to start Sept. 15, 1956, benefits to start Sept. 15, 1957). The contract provided 6¢ hourly raises for each of the next 3 years and improved pension, hospital & medical benefits. Announcement of the agreement ended a strike which had started at midnight Sept. 1.

The UAW & Bendix Aviation Corp. settled in Detroit Sept. 4 for a 3-yr. contract providing lay-off payments similar to those agreed to by the auto makers. The company's 20,000 employes also got annual raises of 6¢ an hr. or 2½%, whichever was higher, plus improvements in "fringe" benefits. The agreement ended a strike started Aug. 28 at Bendix plants in 5 cities (South Bend, Ind., Detroit, Elmira Heights, N.Y., Teterboro, N.J. & North Hollywood, Calif.).

A similar unemployment-pay contract was signed by the UAW & Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. in Milwaukee Sept. 2. It covered 17,500 employes and provided annual raises of 6¢ an hr. for the next 3 years or 2½%, whichever was higher, plus an additional 3¢ the first year. This ended strikes at the firm's plants in Springfield, Ill. & Terre Haute, Ind. Workers in the company's other plants did not strike.

The CIO United Steelworkers negotiated contracts with the American Can Co. & Continental Can Co. in New York Aug. 13 giving 35,000 workers the first "guaranteed annual wage" in major industry. It provided for supplemental payments (in addition to Govt. unemployment compensation) that would give a laid-off worker 65% of his regular take-home pay for up to 52 weeks. The companies would start payments into a trust fund Oct. 1, and benefits would start a year later. The contract also granted hourly raises averaging 13¢. Total cost of the pact was estimated at 21½¢ an hr.

Gen. Electric & the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers agreed in New York Aug. 11 on a 5-yr. contract giving 100,000 employes a 3% raise each year plus other benefits but no guaranteed annual wage or supplemental lay-off pay. [See p. 242G2]

United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis in Washington Aug. 20 signed a one-yr. contract with the Bituminous Coal Operators Assn. (representing 2/3 of the coal industry, most of the major Northern operators) giving 125,000 miners a $1.20-a-day raise beginning Sept. 1 plus an additional 80¢ a day starting Apr. 1, 1956. The Pocahontas Operators Assn., representing about 30 operators in southern West Virginia & northern Virginia, signed for the $2 raise Aug. 24, and the Southern Coal Producers Assn. signed Aug. 26. Total miners ultimately covered: 200,000. (Soft coal prices rose 30¢-40¢ a ton Sept. 1.) [See p. 304D3]

Washington's 51-day bus & streetcar strike ended Aug. 21 with agreement on a fare increase (token rates to rise from 16¢ to 19¢, cash fares to remain at 20¢) for the Capital Transit Co. to offset a 15¢ hourly raise won by 2,400 AFL transit workers. (Louis E. Wolfson, Capital Transit chairman who bought control for $5 a share 6 years previously, offered to sell the company for $14,400,000 or $15 a share.) [See p. 272E-F2]

35,000-40,000 production workers of Burlington Industries' non-unionized Southern mills received raises averaging 5¢ an hr. Aug. 22. (The company refused to disclose its wage levels, but the CIO Textile Workers Union had estimated the range at $1.29-$1.34 an hr. compared with $1.25-$1.37 in New England.)

Fur Locals Elect Rightists

7 N.Y. locals of the former Natl. Fur & Leather Workers Union went under rightwing leadership for the first time in 20 years as a result of elections announced Sept. 6. This followed ouster of 11 leaders of N.Y. locals & 4 of Canadian locals, an action announced in Chicago Aug. 9 by the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen as evidence that the fur-&-leather union was being cleansed of Communist leadership. Those ousted included Joseph Winogradsky, former manager of the N.Y. Joint Fur Council. (The meat cutters' union had taken control of the fur union by merger Feb. 22 despite AFL Pres. George Meany's disapproval.) [See p. 149A3]

President Averts R.R. Strike

Pres. Eisenhower in Denver Sept. 1 created an emergency fact-finding board and thereby averted a Pennsylvania R.R. strike scheduled for midnight Sept. 2 by 35,000 CIO Transport Workers, nonoperating employes of the road. The union was demanding a 25¢ hourly raise, reduction of the work week from 40 hours to 30, paid holidays, a health-&-welfare plan & other benefits.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

The President. Pres. Eisenhower reported to Congress Sept. 9 that people throughout the world were being favorably impressed with the U.S. as a result of the display of American industrial & cultural products (including orchestras, ballet & stage troupes) at international trade fairs in Europe & Asia. 2½ million people visited U.S. exhibits at 15 fairs since the program started, the President said. . . . The President Sept. 9 announced that the U.S. & Luxembourg were raising their legations in each other's countries to embassy status. He simultaneously appointed Min.-to-Luxembourg Wiley T. Buchanan Jr. to the rank of Ambassador. . . . Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 11 visited the new U.S. Air Force Academy at its temporary campus at Lowry AF Base, Colo. [See p. 234E1] . . . The President Sept. 9 appointed Maurice H. Stans, 47, Chicago accountant & Amer. Inst. of Accounting pres., to succeed Charles R. Hook Jr. (resigning) as Deputy Postmaster General, effective Oct. 1. . . . Dr. Herold C. Hunt was sworn in Sept. 12 as Health, Edctn. & Welfare Undersecy. (Hunt had been Kansas City, Mo. Supt. of Schools 1940-47, Chicago Supt. of Schools 1947-53, Eliot Prof. of Education at Harvard since 1953). . . . Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 8 formally appointed Sigurd Anderson, 51, to the FTC and designated FTC member John Williams Gwynne, 65, to be FTC chairman. [See p. 264F3]

Armed Forces. Humiliating treatment & virtual torture were undergone by U.S. flyers in a 17-day AF course designed to toughen them to resist Communist "brainwashing" techniques if captured, *Newsweek* reported Sept. 7. The report concerned Stead AF Base, Nev., headed by Col. Burton E. McKenzie, but Pentagon sources said all services gave somewhat-similar training as required under the U.S.' new PW code [see p. 271F2]. AF & other service spokesmen defended the training as essential to survival in modern war, but AF sources indicated Sept. 14 that public outcry following disclosure of the methods was expected to force changes. . . . The Army disclosed Sept. 12 that, because of lack of evidence, it had dropped 48 cases of suspected collaboration by ex-PWs of the Korean war during the past 2 months. 54 cases were still pending. A total of 565 ex-PWs from all services had been investigated, 429 cleared (or had their cases dropped), 10 convicted; in addition, the Marines had reprimanded one and given 2 restricted assignments, the AF had separated 7 from service, and 3 had resigned from the AF. [See p. 272F1] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Louis E. Goodman in San Francisco Sept. 2 ordered the Army to drop court-martial proceedings against Pvt. John D. Martin, 24, of Tule Lake, Calif., who was accused of disloyalty while a PW in Korea. In the first ruling of its kind, Goodman ordered Martin released under a *habeas corpus* writ on grounds the Army had no jurisdiction over alleged offenses during Martin's previous enlistment. He held that Martin might be tried in a civil court and that the Army could have jurisdiction only if such civil trial was not permissible. . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy in Washington Aug. 31 upheld the Army's right to court-martial Maj. Ronald E. Alley, 34, for alleged misbehavior while a PW in Korea. [See p. 281D3] . . . Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R., Ind.) reported in Washington Sept. 14, after a 3-week study of punishment of U.S. servicemen by foreign courts for off-duty offenses abroad, that GIs got "better breaks" from foreign courts than they would have received if court-martialed by their own services. [See p. 250C2] . . . The Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics disclosed Sept. 11 that supersonic planes had their speed boosted by at least 25% as a result of a simple design change: the aircraft's body was "pinched in" where the wings were attached to compensate for drag caused by the wings. This "area rule" principle was discovered by Richard T. Whitcomb, 34, scientist at NACA's Langley Aeronautical Laboratory in Hampton, Va. The NACA made the announcement after *Aero Digest* publisher Fred Hamlin had disclosed the secret Sept. 7. Hamlin said he had kept the secret for more than a year at NACA request but was publishing it because he had learned that the agency, without informing him, had planned to release it in the Sept. 19 issue of the rival publication *Aviation Week*. The principle was first used in the carrier-based Grumman F9F9 (later designated F11F1) Tiger jet fighter, was

being used also in new fighters currently in production. . . . Ex-AF Capt. Rea S. Van Fossen, 36, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Aug. 10 on charges of illegally removing a secret FBI security document from AF files and giving it to the House Un-American Activities Com. He was charged also with falsely denying to AF officers that he had handled the document. The document was the 113-page file of ex-Communist Jay Lovestone, exec. secy. of the AFL's Free Trade Union Com. [See Vol. XIV, p. 424D1]

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U.S. foreign aid should be limited only to those countries willing to cooperate fully in the fight against communism, Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) said Sept. 13 in addressing the Natl. Assn. of Attys. Gen. in Bretton Woods, N.H. He cited Congress' denial of further aid to Yugoslavia because that country was "flirting with Russia" while receiving "hundreds of millions of dollars." He said Congress had restricted aid to India because that country was "playing both ends against the middle" [see pp. 215G3, 199B3]. The Intl. Cooperation Admin. proposed Sept. 10 a global foreign aid planning office to map out long-term projects & objectives as much as 5 years in advance of operation. The plan was intended to reduce uncertainties in foreign aid planning caused by present dependency on annual Congressional appropriations. The ICA revealed Sept. 13 it had brought 22 officials from 13 countries receiving U.S. aid for a year's course in publicity & promotion techniques at Syracuse (N.Y.) U. They were to learn methods of imparting agricultural & industrial knowledge to peasants & workers in their countries.

Forgn. Commerce Bureau Sept. 8 eased mandatory security bars against the export of technical magazines, articles & data to "friendly" foreign countries. Restrictions were left in force against the shipment of such matter to Communist-controlled areas, exporters were urged to seek the Bureau's advice on the propriety of sending potentially vital data out of the U.S., particularly when they believed it might reach Communist hands [see p. 278F2]. Jos. M. Dodge, Forgn. Economic Council chief, turned down a Commerce Dept. request that steel & iron scrap exports be sharply reduced, it was reported Sept. 3. Final decision on the matter was to be made by Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks. Scrap exports were running at a rate of 4 million tons yearly compared to last year's 1.6 million tons. Domestic steel mills reported that fierce bidding from Europe had forced U.S. scrap prices up from $29 to $44 a ton. The domestic mills had reportedly asked for a complete ban on scrap exports lest they be forced to raise the prices on their own products. [See Vol. XIV, p. 100C2]

Social security benefits paid since Pres. Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act Aug. 14, 1935 exceeded $56 billion ($17 billion to retired workers, $14 billion in unemployment insurance, $20.7 billion from insurance trust funds, $24.58 billion to the needy in the form of federal-state-local payment plans), Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom said in a Washington speech Aug. 15. Folsom hailed the bipartisan & employer-worker support that social welfare legislation had received. He predicted that Congress next year would approve Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation that the Federal employes' Civil Service retirement scheme now excluded from the Social Security system, be joined with Old Age & Survivors insurance. He urged also the inclusion of doctors, lawyers & other professional groups under Social Security. [See p. 241F1]

Amer. Foundations Information Service reported Sept. 12 the existence of "probably 7,300" charitable, welfare & research foundations in the U.S. of which 4,162 held assets valued at over $4.7 billion. The report covered foundations described as "nonprofit legal" bodies set up "to serve the welfare of mankind," having their own funds or "receiving the charitable contributions of . . . founders & governed by [their] own trustees." $4.2 billion (93% of foundation funds) was held by 20% of the organizations. The 7 largest held $1.5 billion: Ford $493,213,842; Rockefeller $447,686,573; Carnegie $178,861,599; Kellogg $109,812,214; Duke $109,552,000; Commonwealth $105,993,035; Pew $104,987,129. Over $308 million was disbursed yearly by 4,162 largest foundations.

LATIN AMERICA

Ecuador Charges Peruvian Threat

Ecuador complained to the Org. of American States Council in Washington Sept. 8 that Peru was massing 20,000-30,000 troops, 6 Sabrejet Air Force planes and naval forces near El Oro & Loja, disputed Ecuadorian frontier provinces near the Pacific coast. The U.S., Brazil, Argentina & Chile, guarantors of a 1942 pact between Ecuador & Peru intended to settle the border dispute, agreed Sept. 9 to form a committee of military attachés in Quito & Lima to inspect the area where Ecuador said it was threatened with invasion. The committee reported Sept. 14 it had carried out aerial reconnaissance and failed to verify the report of Peruvian troop concentrations. (Investigators reported that the dispute arose from Peruvian troops' arrest Aug. 10 of 4 Ecuadorian soldiers who allegedly crossed the border while sailing on the Rio Yaupi.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 218K]

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Argentine Gen. José Maria Sosa Molina, newly-appointed Army commander in the San Luis area, reported Sept. 8 that a group of 5 Army officers led by Brig. Gen. Dalmiro Felix Videla Balaguer had been identified as members of a revolutionary conspiracy in Rio Cuarto, Cordoba Province. Press reports Sept. 12 said an attempted revolt by members of Balaguer's infantry regiment had been defeated [see p. 299D1]. Argentina Sept. 8 relaxed its ban on foreign firms' removal of profits from the country. The U.S. State Dept. estimated that American firms would be able to take out $4,200,000-$5,000,000 in funds earned in Argentina [see p. 85F3]. Argentina reported Sept. 9 that its trade with Chile this year would exceed $138 million, an increase of $24 million over 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 286F2]

Chilean public health service workers, on strike for 8 days, agreed Sept. 4 to resume work when the Govt. promised to study their demands for 60%-100% cost-of-living pay increases. The Chilean Central Labor Union had planned a nationwide general strike in support of the public health workers. [See p. 290D1] . . . **Brazilian** Senate rejected Sept. 2 a proposal that the Chamber of Deputies decide the next Presidential election if none of the 4 candidates received an absolute popular-vote majority. A proposal that European-type Parliamentary responsibility for government be adopted in place of Brazil's present U.S.-type administration failed to win necessary ⅔ support in the Chamber Sept. 2 although favored by a vote of 124-86 [see p. 290C1]. Pres. João Café Filho's indorsement of a plan to move the Brazilian national capital from Rio de Janeiro to an unoccupied site of 300 sq. mi. in southeastern Goiaz state, near the geographical center of the country, was announced Sept. 12.

BUSINESS

Anti-trust actions: Republic Pictures & its subsidiary, Republic Productions, was ordered under a consent judgment in Federal court in Los Angeles Sept. 12 to (a) offer to TV exhibitors 80% of Republic's films on 16-mm. reels produced before Aug. 1, 1948, (b) negotiate with the Screen Actors Guild on arrangements for release to TV of films made since that date and (c) offer TV, within 2 yrs. after reaching an agreement with the Guild, 25% of Republic's feature films 3 yrs. after their national release in theaters. [See p. 267D2] . . . The Govt. announced Sept. 7 that Minute Maid Corp. had accepted a settlement of a civil anti-trust action under which it was required to dispose of the Dunedin & Frostproof, Fla. frozen juice plants of Snow Crop, which Minute Maid had acquired, and to cease operation (under contract) of a Ridge Citrus Concentrate plant in Davenport, Fla. [See Vol. XIV, p. 403D1] . . . The Govt. announced Sept. 2 the settlement of an anti-trust suit against American News & its subsidiary, Union News, under which the firms agreed that publications distributed by American would not be given preferential handling by Union. . . . Acceptance by 10 firms making iron & steel rolls and their trade association (Rolls Mfrs. Institute of Pittsburgh) of a consent judgment against restraint-of-trade practices

in their field was announced by the Justice Dept. Aug. 4.

Federal Trade Comm. Sept. 1 ordered Doubleday & Co. to discontinue agreements with the Book-of-the-Month Club & Literary Guild exempting them from book price requirements made of retail book stores. An FTC order limiting discounts given by tire manufacturers to large dealers, a measure designed to protect small dealers from undue price competition, was overruled Sept. 7 by Fed. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington as invalid under the Robinson-Patman anti-monopoly act.

Fed. Power Comm. ruled Sept. 9 that it was entitled, under the Natural Gas Act, to control natural gas produced within a state if any of the gas was to be sold in another state. [See p. 257C3] . . . **Atomic Energy Comm.** announced Aug. 31 its industry advisory boards would have no power to make AEC policy and would represent "large, medium & small" businesses, all geographical areas of the country, "members & non-members of trade associations and other relevant factors." The announcement was made to stress that the boards would not be dominated by big industries. [See p. 161D1] . . . **Fed. Reserve Bank** of Minneapolis raised its discount rate to 2¼% Sept. 9. [See p. 290B3]

Copper & Brass Warehouse Assn. asked Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 6 for release of 100,000 tons of copper from the Govt.'s strategic-materials stockpile in order to relieve a shortage of metal that threatened manufacturers of copper & brass products with "the worst crisis in the industry's history." Strikes and recent flood damage in the Connecticut valley, a center of the industry, were blamed for the situation. The association asked that Congress be called into special session if necessary to amend the law under which the President could order release of materials from the strategic stockpile only for national defense. The Office of Defense Mobilization Sept. 14 ordered 11,000 tons of copper, previously scheduled for stockpiling, released instead to private industry during the last 3 months this year. (ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming announced Sept. 13 that the U.S. Govt. would begin repayment of 65,000 tons of Canadian aluminum borrowed from Britain in 1952-53 when supply was short in the U.S. 20,000 tons were to be returned by the end of this year.)

Libby, McNeill & Libby management headed by Bd. Chrmn. William B. Traynor won reelection at an annual stockholders' meeting in Portland, Me. Sept. 7 after efforts of an opposition group to win control of the firm had failed. . . . **Oil importing** firms were warned Sept. 13 by ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming that their imports of foreign oil into the U.S. during Jan.-Aug. had exceeded the limit recommended by a Presidential advisory committee. Flemming asked that the firms submit within a week a plan for voluntarily limiting imports as an alternative to Govt.-imposed restrictions. [See pp. 290B3, 300C2] . . . **Pakistani** Govt. announced Sept. 13 that Nelson Bunker Hunt of Dallas (son of H. L. Hunt) and his wife had agreed to invest up to $42 million in a 60-yr. oil exploration program in West Pakistan. The Pakistani Govt. was to pay 25% of exploration costs up to $5,250,000 and retain 25% of any oil found, with the Hunts holding priority to buy Govt.-owned oil. [See p. 163E2] . . . **Liquid Carbonic Corp.** opened Sept. 14 in Oakland, Calif. a $1,500,000 carbon dioxide plant described as "the ultimate in automation"—operated by 2 men and capable of producing 50-60 tons of CO_2 a day. [See p. 70B2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Space satellite project planned by the U.S. for the 1957-58 Intl. Geophysical Year probably will result in the release of 6 to 10 satellites, Dr. Homer E. Newell Jr. of the U.S. Naval research laboratory told a meeting of the Intl. Geophysical Year Com. in Brussels Sept. 9. [See p. 255F2] . . . **Polio** season in the U.S. was reported by the Public Health Service Sept. 8 to have passed its peak. There had been 16,182 cases (5,615 paralytic) in 1955 as against 19,205 cases (7,018 paralytic) in 1954. Canada's Health Dept. reported Sept. 9 that 544 cases of polio had been recorded this year in Canada as against an annual average total of 1,986 during 1950-54. [See p. 299F1]

Confidential magazine (sensational bimonthly reporting 4,500,000 circulation, all but about 50,000 via newsstand sales) was revealed Sept. 9 to have been barred from the mails by Post Office Dept. order in Mt. Morris, Ill., the place of publication. . . . **Freda Kirchway's** resignation as ed.-pblshr. of *The Nation* was announced Sept. 14. Carey McWilliams succeeded her as editor, Geo. C. Kirstein as publisher. . . . **Thomas L. Robinson** purchased 99% ownership of the *Charlotte* (N.C.) *News* Sept. 8.

USMC Capt. Richard Sherrill McCutchen, 28, of Worthington, O., won Sept. 13 the top $64,000 prize offered on CBS-TV's *The* $64,000 *Question* show, a series begun this summer and currently the leader in viewer polls among U.S. TV shows. He answered a series of difficult questions on food & cooking. (McCutchen was first winner of the highest prize offered. Mrs. Catherine Kreitzer, 54, of Camp Hill, Pa., a Bible expert, and cobbler Gino Prato of New York, an expert on opera, previously had elected to retire from the program after winning $32,000 each.)

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Protestant Episcopal House of Deputies, meeting in Honolulu, rejected Sept. 9 a proposal to shorten the name of the denomination to Episcopal. The convention Sept. 12 approved a record $6,807,947 budget for each of the next 3 years. It received a report Sept. 14 that Protestant Episcopal membership had reached a record 2,757,744. Miami Beach was selected Sept. 14 as site of the next triennial convention (Oct. 5, 1958). [See p. 163F2; Vol. XIV, 287B3] . . . **Mormon** Church's first temple on the continent of Europe was dedicated Sept. 11 in Zollikofen, Switz. [See p. 291B2]

Dist. of Columbia School Supt. Hobart M. Corning reported Sept. 10 that racial desegregation had been accomplished in all Washington schools from kindergarten through adult-education night courses. However, he said, many elements of "integration," such as catch-up courses for slow pupils, had yet to take full effect. [See Vol. XIV, p. 342E2] . . . **U. of North Carolina** was ordered Sept. 10 by a special 3-judge Federal court in Greensboro to process the applications of 3 Negroes to enroll as undergraduates without regard to their race or color. The university previously had admitted Negroes only as graduate students. [See pp. 299D3, 103E2]

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Aline Frankau Bernstein, 74, theatrical scene & costume designer; Sept. 7 in New York.

John F. (Shano) Collins, 69, Chicago White Sox outfielder 1910-20, mgr. Boston Red Sox 1930-32; Sept. 10 in Newton, Mass.

Mrs. Cecil Clark Davis, 78, portrait artist, divorced wife of the late Richard Harding Davis; Sept. 12 in Marion, Mass.

Johannes Cardinal de Jong, 69, Archbishop of Utrecht, ranking Roman Catholic prelate in Holland; Sept. 8 in Utrecht.

Dr. Graham Edgar, 67, chemist who developed iso-octane (anti-knock hydrocarbon) & octane scale for measuring anti-knock qualities of motor fuels; Sept. 8 in Greenwich, Conn.

Stuart David Engstrand, 51, novelist (*The Sling & the Arrow, Beyond the Forest*); Sept. 9 after walking into lake in MacArthur Park, Los Angeles.

Feodor Fedorovsky, Soviet opera & stage director, holder of Stalin Prize; announced in Moscow Sept. 9.

Most Rev. Thomas J. Feeney, 61, Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the Marshall & Caroline Islands; Sept. 9 in Magnolia, Mass.

Carl Friedberg, 82, German-born concert pianist; death in Merano, Italy, reported in New York Sept. 12.

Bernard Gorcey, 67, actor who created role of Isaac Cohen in *Abie's Irish Rose* 1922, father of actor Leo Gorcey; Sept. 11 in Hollywood (of injuries suffered in traffic accident Aug. 31).

Gerardus Post Herrick, perfector of the rotary engine & inventor of the convertiplane (which takes off & lands like helicopter, flies like conventional plane); Sept. 9 in New York.

Dr. George Augustus Hulett, 87, a founder of U.S. Army's Chemical Warfare Svc.; Sept. 6 in Princeton, N.J.

Most Rev. Joseph E. McCarthy, 78, Roman Catholic Bishop of Portland, Me.; Sept. 8 in Portland, Me.

James R. Ray, 63, author (pen name Jim Ames), illustrator & aviation consultant; Sept. 10 in New York.

Arthur William Smith, 48, ex-coal dealer, 2d son of late Alfred E. Smith; Sept. 7 in New York.

Frank T. Tobey, 64, mayor of Memphis, Tenn., who waged successful fight against Dixon-Yates power project; Sept. 11 in Memphis of heart attack. [See p. 232E1]

SPORTS

Winners

Trabert Regains U.S. Title. Tony Trabert, 25, of Cincinnati won the U.S. men's tennis singles championship Sept. 11 in Forest Hills, N.Y. by defeating Lewis Hoad of Australia, 9-7, 6-3, 6-3. (Trabert, U.S. champion in 1953, thus became the first player since 1938 to win the French, Wimbledon & U.S. titles the same year.) Doris Hart retained the U.S. women's singles title by defeating Patricia Ward of England, 6-4, 6-2. Miss Hart & Vic Seixas defeated Shirley Fry & Gardnar Mulloy, 7-5, 5-7, 6-2, for the U.S. mixed doubles title. [See pp. 292C1, 291D3]

Other Events

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving a Mercedes, won the 500-km. (310½-mile) Grand Prix of Italy at Monza Sept. 11 in 2 hr. 25 min. 4.4 sec. (avg. 206.791 kmph. or 128.493 mph.) [see p. 211F3]. Phil Hill of Santa Monica, Calif., driving a Ferrari Monza, won the initial Road America sports car race at Elkhart, Wis. Sept. 11 in 2 hr. 54.85 min. (avg. 83 mph. for 148 mi.). [See p. 87G3] . . . **Baseball:** Seattle won the Pacific Coast League championship as the season ended Sept. 11 [see p. 112A2]. Brooklyn clinched the Natl. League pennant Sept. 8 in its 138th game (earliest in modern major league history) by winning, 10-2, in Milwaukee to increase its lead over 2d-place Milwaukee to 17 games. Brooklyn had dominated the NL race all season as the result of winning 21 of its first 23 games. [See p. 228G1] . . . **Fishing:** the U.S. team won the 12th intl. tuna tournament Sept. 9 at Wedgeport, N.S. . . . **Golf:** Cary Middlecoff won the $50,000 Cavalcade of Golf open at Scotch Plains, N.J. Sept. 11, for $10,000 [see p. 252E1]. Louise Suggs won the $5,000 St. Louis women's open Sept. 12, for $900. [See p. 211G3] . . . **Polo:** the Triple C team of Detroit retained its U.S. open title Sept. 10 by defeating Brandywine of Kennet Square, Pa., 9-8, in Chicago. [See p. 152E2] . . . **Swimming:** Cliff Lumsden of New Toronto, Ont. was winner and only finisher of 30 starters in the $25,000 Lake Ontario marathon swim, a 32-mi. event, at the Canadian Natl. Exhibition in Toronto Sept. 9. . . . **Target shooting:** Maj. Ben. C. Curtis of Chattanooga retained the Natl. Service pistol championship Sept. 8 and the U.S. Army No. 1 team (Lt. Col. Wm. A. Hancock, 1st Lt. David C. Miller, Sgt. 1/C Wm. B. Blankenship, Maj. Lloyd C. Hummert) won the Service team title at Camp Perry, O. [See p. 300G1] . . . **Track & field:** Henry Laskau of New York retained his Natl. AAU 20,000-meter walking championship in Pittsburgh Sept. 11. Unofficial world records reported from East Europe: Sandor Iharos of Hungary ran 3 mi. in 13 min. 25 sec., 5,000 meters in 13:50.8 in Budapest Sept. 10; a Russian women's team ran the 2,400-meter relay in 6:27.6 and M. Krisonosov of Russia made a hammer throw of 202 ft. 8 37/64 in. in Moscow Sept. 11; Jerszy Chromik of Poland ran the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:40.2 in Budapest Sept. 11. [See p. 300E1] . . . **Yachting:** Jorge & Carlos de Cardenas Jr. won the Intl. Star Class Yacht Racing Assn.'s No. Amer. championship at Rye, N.Y. Sept. 10 in *Kurush III.* [See p. 300F1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 16 persons were reported killed in the crash of a French 6-engine Latecoere-631 seaplane in the wooded Ngoaoundere mountain region of the French Cameroons Sept. 11. . . . 13 USAF men were killed Sept. 8 in the crash of a B-29 in the Pacific between Japan & Formosa. . . . 3 USAF men & 3 passengers were killed Sept. 13 when a 2-engine B-25 plane crashed in Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, N.Y., shortly after a take-off from Mitchel AF Base. . . . 31 persons aboard a non-scheduled Curry Air Transport DC-3 escaped death but the pilot, co-pilot & a bystander were killed Sept. 8 when the plane, shuttling passengers to Oakland, Calif., crashed through power lines, a parked plane & hangar as it was taking off from Burbank Field, Calif. . . . 25 men were reported drowned when the Portuguese trawler *Graca de Deus* sank in stormy seas off Aveiro, Portugal Sept. 14.

Egyptian 'Quake. An earthquake in the Nile River delta Sept. 12 destroyed & damaged buildings in Cairo (hardest-hit city), Alexandria & Damanhour and caused at least 20 deaths. At least 10 of the deaths were in Cairo, where 9 girls were killed in an elementary school.

California Smog, Fires. Los Angeles suffered its worst smog attack to date Sept. 13-14 as the ozone reading mounted to a record .9 to 1,000,000 parts and the County Air Pollution Control District issued its 7th & 8th "first alerts" (banning outdoor burning and requesting a halt to unnecessary driving) since receiving the power to do so in June. (A "2d alert" could close the oil refineries and forbid all but emergency driving; a "3d alert"—for 1.5 parts ozone—would mean a request for the governor to declare a state of emergency.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 360B3] . . . U.S. Forest Svc. officials in San Francisco Sept. 10 reported that they had checked 2 forest fires which had threatened the redwoods in Sequoia Natl. Forest and which had destroyed timber & range land of Los Padres Natl. Forest east of Santa Barbara. Some 3,000 U.S. servicemen joined civilians in fighting at least 5 forest fires which still raged in the Klamath Natl. Forest & elsewhere in northern California [See p. 300E2]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Miss America of 1956, chosen at annual beauty-&-talent contest in Atlantic City Sept. 10: Sharon Kay Ritchie, 18, of Denver, a redhead. [See Vol. XIV, p. 312D3] . . . **Tommy F. Manville Jr.** was divorced in Reno Sept. 13 by his 9th wife, the former Anita Francis Roddy Eden. Grounds: mental cruelty. She said her settlement totaled about $400,000, a record for Manville's wives. [See Vol. XIII, p. 96M] . . . **Geneviève de Galard-Terraube,** French nurse hailed as the "Angel of Dienbienphu," beleaguered French fortress of the Indo-China war, arrived in New York Sept. 12 to study methods of rehabilitating war-wounded soldiers at Bellevue Medical Center's Inst. of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation. [See Vol. XIV, p. 256C3] . . . **Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas,** arriving in New York by plane Sept. 13 after visiting 11 Soviet republics, said he felt "no doubt about the sincerity" of the average Russian's "feeling of good-will toward America." [See p. 72D-E3] . . . **George London,** 35, Metropolitan Opera bass-baritone, was married to Nora Garwin, 31, in Salzburg, Austria Aug. 30. . . . **Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias,** woman athlete hospitalized with cancer, announced Sept. 12 that she & her husband had started a Babe Didrikson Zaharias Fund, Inc. to raise money for tumor clinics & treatment centers. She said she was "well again" and planned to return to pro golf. [See p. 268D3] . . . **Henry Louis Mencken** was 75 Sept. 12. . . . **Mario Lanza** was sued by Las Vegas' New Frontier Hotel for $124,970.56 in Los Angeles Sept. 8 on breach-of-contract charges for failing to fulfill a $50,000-a-week 2-week singing engagement in April. The tenor said he had a sore throat. [See Vol. XIV, p. 219D-E3] . . . **USAF Capt. Eugene J. Vaadi,** 34, recently-released prisoner of the Chinese Reds, opened divorce proceedings against his wife, the former Mary Elizabeth Weller, Vaadi's attorney revealed in Clayton, N.Y. Sept. 8. [See p. 262C1]

Govt. tax suits: Ex-N.Y. Mayor William O'Dwyer, in a petition filed in Washington Sept. 13, denied Internal Revenue Svc. claims that he & his divorced wife, Sloan Simpson, owed $10,820.76 in taxes on income for 1951 while he was Amb. to Mexico; he said they overpaid their tax for that year [see p. 136G2]. Ex-bookmaker Frank Erickson denied in a petition filed in Washington Sept. 13 that he & his wife, Amelia, owed $4,058,634 in taxes & penalties for 1947-50 [see p. 72C3]. The Internal Revenue Svc. Sept. 13 filed a $27,223 tax lien against ex-boxing champ Joe Louis in Chicago for 1950 income. The Govt. previously had taken action to collect $463,041 in taxes & $187,781 in interest on 1946-49 income plus $33,619 for 1951 income. [See Vol. XIII, p. 388G3]